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Test Code: 31031

FIAS – 2020 – GS31A/31B/22C/22CR/13CA

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VISHAL JANGID
Email Id.	Roll No.
Mobile No.	Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Remarks:	Start Time | 7:30 AM	End Time | 10:30 AM
	Mode Of Examination :	Online ☑ Offline ☐
	ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) "Sometimes government intervention, though well intended, tend to do more harm than good to the market". Elaborate using examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Economic Survey 2019-20 highlights this issue where govt. intervention in the market instead of correcting it leads to inefficient allocation of resources.

Manifestations

1) Fertiliser subsidies

- Although initiated with the aim of improving productivity, it has led to environmental damage, rising imports, poor domestic capacity and challenge of soil degradation.

2) Food subsidy

- It was introduced for food security to the poor. However it has led to lower private trade and ever increasing fiscal burden.

3) Water subsidy

- It has led to exploitation of groundwater & perverse crop production (rice) in semi arid region

4) Bailout of Banks

- It has been done to improve confidence in banking system. However it has led to moral hazard and promotes 'too big to fail'.

5) Essential Commodities Act

- It was introduced to remove scarcity done by hoarding. However it has led to lower private participation & steep price increase is still witnessed.

6) Farm Loan Waivers

- They pose a challenge to the banking system

Thus there is a need to ensure 'minimum government & maximum governance' which allows market to provide for efficient allocation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.2) The Covid 19 crisis has exposed the continued dependence of India on imports for medical devices and raw materials for drugs. In this light, examine the relevance of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for pharmaceutical and medical devices industry.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's dependence on imports has been reflected as -

i) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient is mainly imported from China.

ii) Medical devices are imported from other countries (70%).

iii) Regulatory faults in hip implants (for Johnson & Johnson) poses severe challenge

iv) Geopolitical challenges posed by COVID and geostrategic roles have led to reconsideration of import dependence. (eg. India-China border clash).

Relevance of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package

1) Impetus to PPE kits and domestic manufacturing of kits (testing)

2) Support through Bulk Drug Parks to produce API with grant of ₹1000 crore / park

3) Medical Device Parks have been promoted with a support of 100 crore / park.

4) India has also sought TRIPS flexibility for promoting compulsory licensing which can provide impetus to pharma.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.3) How can farm mechanization and technology adoption help in improving the agricultural productivity? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian Agriculture remains low in productivity when compared to USA or China which are around 5 times more productive.

Importance of farm mechanisation

1) Increase in tractor usage could allow for faster tillage & sowing.

2) It allows farmers to increase their cropping intensity.

3) Harvesters, Happy seders etc. allow farmers to reduce time between the cropping seasons.

Importance of Technology

1) Drone usage could promote efficient assessment (for insurance) & also be used for spraying pesticides

2) IT based platforms like e-Choupal could provide better expert advise.

3) Soil Health Card allows farmers to use the efficient input mix for their crops.

4) Seed quality through biotechnology could be improved as seen in Bt. Cotton.

5) Precision agriculture based on cyber physical units to improve productivity.

6) Usage of drip irrigation & fertigation could reduce their water usage & improve efficiency.

7) DBT & UPI could improve their finances.

However only technology can not be the answer. Institutional reforms like ECA (amendment), land leasing act, labor reforms, financial inclusion are also needed for a holistic development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.4) Opening doors for private players was a much-needed step to free the railways of its ills. Critically analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently Tejas, train operated by IRCTC, has been in operations which signals the increasing scope for private players.

Measures taken

1) 100 routes have been identified for private trains.
2) Freedom to charge their own prices & fares.
3) Private players would undertake the funding, procuring, maintenance etc. on their own.
4) Penalties in case of non-compliance & violation of guidelines.

Importance

1) It could promote world class services in the railways. eg. Catering, experiential tourism etc.
2) It could decrease the delays & improve time management.

3) It could decrease political interference in setting up prices.
& it would reduce cross-subsidy.

4) It would ensure optimal transport mix where railways dominates freight.

5) It could decrease free-ridership & improve cost recovery.

6) Better infrastructure in the railways.

Challenges

1) It may lead to higher prices making it unaffordable for poor.

2) Global examples like UK show that it is ineffective.

3) Threat of job losses & policy of reservation.

There is a need to ensure level playing field in railways and an independent regulator for better functioning.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.5) National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications (NM-QTA) was launched by the Government of India in its Budget 2020. What do you understand by quantum technology and quantum computing? What advantages quantum technologies have over conventional technologies? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Nation Mission on Quantum Technologies was allocated 8000 crore in the recent budget which would promote growth in 'New Economy' sectors.

- Quantum technology refers to the use of quantum physics in improving the working of technology like computers.

- It has 2 main characteristics -

i) Superposition - where an information exists as 0 and 1 at the same time unlike the bits where 0 or 1 is used.

These qubits (quantum bits) thus promotes faster communication | processing.

ii) Entanglement - where changes in one part lead to changes in the whole process. This improves cryptography feature.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Advantages of Quantum Technology

1) It could lead to quantum supremacy where a traditional computer would take 1000 years to solve an algorithm. On the other hand, quantum computer does it in minutes.

This was achieved recently by Google's quantum computer 'Sycamore'.

2) Sophisticated cryptography & encryption.

3) It could also help in decrypting in a faster manner.

4) China's Micius satellite has used Quantum Key Distributor for encrypted secure communication.

Thus there is a need to promote quantum technology which has the potential of disrupting traditional technology ecosystem.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.6) What is the contribution of Vikram Sarabhai and Satish Dhawan in the field of space research and development? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Contribution of Vikram Sarabhai

1) In 1962 he initiated Indian National Committee on Space Research which later on was renamed to Indian Space Research Organisation

2) He played a major role in development of India's 1st satellite Aryabhatta.

3) Under his guidance, Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launch Station was developed.

4) He helped in the establishment of Physical Research Laboratory

5) He played an important role in ~~devel~~ setting up IIM Ahmedabad & Ahmedabad Textiles Association.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.7) Critically analyze the Green Credit Scheme which was recently approved by Forest Advisory Committee to balance industrial development and forest conservation.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Forest Advisory Committee provided for Green Credit Scheme which would promote afforestation in traditionally non-forest area.

About the Scheme

- FAC & other interested parties would identify areas (outside forest) where plantation could be undertaken.

- After 3 years of plantation, the area could be considered in place of a forest area which needs to be utilised for industrial or mining purpose.

- However, approval would require certain conditions to met for the transfer to take place.

Advantages

i) It could promote industrial development & mining in hitherto unoccupied regions.

2) It allows for smoother transition and promotes East of Doing Business.

3) It could promote forest areas outside the traditional boundaries.

Challenges

1) It could lead to fragmented forests which could harm wildlife.

2) It would lead to monoculture and invasive alien species in forest areas.

3) It poses a challenge to tribals and forest dwellers

GCS should be combined with EIA, PESA & FRA to promote sustainable development which is equitable.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.8) The double whammy of Covid-19 and Amphan showed that the country needs to be prepared to handle two concurrent natural disasters. In light of this statement, suggest measures to strengthen India's disaster response mechanism. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Measures to strengthen India's disaster response mechanism -

1) Providing plans at national, state & local levels for specific disasters.

2) Classifying disasters into their scope i.e. national, state or local.

3) Need to include pandemic into the disaster management framework.

4) Promoting cooperation between the centre & states.

5) Improving healthcare infrastructure to reduce the burden on existing hospital.

6) Improving awareness & preparedness by promoting hygienic habits.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

7) Funding support to NDMA & SDMAs must be improved so that they can tackle disasters happening at the same time.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.9) "Illegal migration from neighboring countries may pose a serious threat to national security". Discuss in context of India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Illegal migration remains a persistent challenge to the internal security due to porous border, hostile neighbours & difficult geographic terrain.

Challenges of Illegal Migration

1) Threat of demographic changes

- It has led to political movements in Assam, Tripura where insiders have been reduced to minority position.

2) Challenges of radicalisation

- Rohingyas influx in Eastern India poses this challenge.

- They have links to Alqaeda & Taliban

3) Problem of separatism & terrorism

- Illegal migration from Pakistan promotes separatism & militancy in J&K. eg. Pulwama Attack.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

4) Porous borders allow human trafficking, gun running and narcotics trade. especially in the India-Nepal Border.

5) Insurgents often find space in the neighbouring countries. eg. ULFA, NSCN militants in Myanmar.

Way Forward

1) Improving border infrastructure like CIBMS, drone based surveying etc.

2) Promote bilateral cooperation among neighbours.

3) International diplomacy to highlight proxy wars by hostile neighbours.

4) Implementing NRC & CAA.

Illegal Migration needs to be tackled so that internal security is not challenged.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.10) What is Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS)? Also discuss the role of technology in border management. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CIBMS has been introduced by the govt. to improve Border Infrastructure in India - Bangladesh border.

CIBMS comprises -

1) Surveillance capabilities to provide data/ intelligence.

2) Communicating the intelligence with the departments / organisation.

3) Command & Control operations for better management.

Thus it provides an integrated system for holistic border management.

Role of Technology in border management

1) Drone based surveillance could reduce manpower requirement.

2) Sensors and lasers could help in surveillance in rough terrain regions. eg. hills, rivers etc. BOLD - QIT is one such application.

3) Remote sensing satellites like RUKMINI, GSAT-7 provide data for border management.

4) Specialised kits could help in withstanding hostile environment like sever winters in Ladakh region.

5) Satellite based communication could also promote seamless communication & coordination.

Thus there is a need to increase funding support to guard our borders and ensuring peace in the region.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.11) "Inclusivity is when growth transforms into development". How is economic growth different from development? Suggest measures to be taken to convert economic growth into inclusive development. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Economic growth refers to the increase in total output produced in a country or by ~~by~~ the residents of the country as measured by gdp or gnp. Whereas development refers to the growth that is both equitable and inclusive.

Economic growth	Development
- It represents the increase in physical goods and services.	- It represents the human capital improvement.
- GDP or GNP or GVA provides a measure of growth.	- Indices like Human Development Index provide a measure of development
- It doesn't account for inequality or poverty in a country.	- It considers relative deprivation & equality of opportunity

- It doesn't account for the loss of natural resources & environmental pollution.	- Through green accounting it provides an estimate of environmental degradation.

Amartya Sen's theory of Capability development should form the basis for improving 'development'. He suggests -

i) Political development to the grass roots.

ii) Equality of opportunity to all.

iii) Social equality

iv) Transparency in the governance

v) ~~Rt~~ Safety of life.

Thus to make economic growth into inclusive development following actions must be taken -

i) Promotion of PRIs & ULBs so that all stakeholders participate in the economy & political process.

ii) Direct support to poor in form of DBTs, provisioning for education (RTE, Samagra Siksha Abhiyaan), universal healthcare & social security.

iii) Measures to improve gender equality
- impetus to Beti Apki Dhan Lakshmi & Vijay Lakshmi (BADLAV) & equal opportunities in employment.

iv) Sustainable development through implementing FRA, PESA etc. and promoting circular economy.

v) Governance reforms which promote EoDB.
Use of carbon credits, progressive tax etc

Thus through these steps 'development of all' could be ensured & no body would be left behind in the economic growth process.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.12) Agri-market reforms of the past such as the Agricultural Produce and Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts have done more harm than good to the farmers. Explain the problems of agri-marketing and government procurement of farm produce. Also, discuss the recent reforms introduced by government for the development of agricultural markets in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Agri marketing reforms and govt. procurements were introduced pre-1991 era to promote food security, provide remunerative prices to farmers and reduce risk associated with farming. However overtime they have led to problems.

Problems of Agri-marketing

1) It doesn't allow farmers to exercise price arbitrage as they have to send in the provided APMC mandi.

2) Poor infrastructure facilities with only 25% mandis having drying yards and 9% having cold storage.

3) APMC traders often form cartels and rig the prices.

4) Informality of trading leads to small farmers not even reaching market & growth of intermediaries.

5) High mandi fees and commission to traders of around 6-8%. leads to poor returns.

6) According to RBI survey, farmers get just 28-78% of their produce' price, where perishables have lower returns.

Problem of govt. procurement

1) It has led to ever increasing food subsidy

2) It restricts private trade as Govt. engages in 90% of the grain trade for wheat & rice.

3) It has led to regional disparity with Punjab, Haryana, West UP etc. gaining.

4) While economic costs have increased, ~~cost~~ price of issuing under PDS has remained the same.

5) NSSF borrowings are keeping FCI afloat.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

The govt. has taken the following reforms -

1) Contract farming

- It could improve price assurance and provide better market extension services.
- It ensures that market comes to the farm

2) ECA Amendment

- It could promote investments in storage and warehousing.
- Thus, logistics cost could decrease.

3) APMC Amendment

- It could break the monopoly of APMC cartels and provide choice to the farmers.
- It also promotes competition.

Agriculture is a state subject & thus needs cooperative federalism to usher in development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.13) Sudden imposition of lockdown to contain the spread of pandemic turned out to be the worst nightmare for migrant workers. Discuss the economic hardships faced by migrant laborers and the measures taken by the government to ease their situation during the lockdown. Also, recommend ways to ensure income security for migrant workers during present crisis. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Lockdown led to closure of industrial units, restricted public transport and led to phase of inactivity. It affected the migrant workers disproportionality.

Economic Hardships faced by Workers (Migrant)

1) Closure of industrial units led to their lay offs & rise in unemployment.

2) It led to reduction in domestic remittances thus impacting their rural dependents as well.

3) Informal nature of employment led to poor social security like insurance or pension savings.

4) Closure of schools affected the nutritional intake of their wards.

5) Lack of portability of ration cards also led to food security challenge.

6) Poor working opportunities in rural areas where they have gone back.

Govt. Measures

1) Govt. announced PM Garib Kalyan Yojana

- Increased ration by 5kg / person for wheat or rice and 1kg / family for pulses.
- Wages in MGNREGS increased from ₹ 182 to 202
- loans (collateral free) could be taken for upto 20 lakh rupees.

2) PM Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana provides 125 days of employment in 116 districts.

3) SVANIDHI scheme provides loans of upto ₹ 10,000 to street vendors.

4) States have been advised to provide shelters using NDRF, SDRF allocations.

5) One Nation, One Ration Card has been mooted.

Ways to ensure income security

1) Identifying the vulnerable sections like widows, disabled & providing direct benefit transfers.

2) PM Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana should be given impetus.

3) Increasing relief measure works under MGNREGS.

Further there is a need to improve social security especially in informal sectors so that hardships could be mitigated.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.14) Discuss the relevance of Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PM FME) scheme for food processing sector, agriculture and rural development. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

PM FME has been given impetus in the Atmanirbhar Bharat package to promote linkages between agriculture & industries & promote rural develop ment.

- It aims at development of food processing units which change the physical properties of the produce or improve its characteristics like shelf life.

Challenges in Food Processing Sector

1) Only 10% of agricultural produce is processed.

2) India accounts for less 2% of global trade in processed food.

3) Lack of infrastructure facilities & high logistical cost.

Importance of FME

1) It could help in reducing disguised unemployment in agriculture.

2) It reduces pressure on agriculture and promotes industrialisation of rural areas.

3) It could lead to higher value addition to the agricultural produce.

4) It promotes formalisation of industries which leads better financial inclusion.

5) It supports forest dwellers & tribal communities by ~~support~~ providing marketing linkages for minor forest produce.

6) Formalised entities would be able to avail govt. welfare / subsidies programme.

Thus it could the standard of living in rural areas. However it must be supported by skill development & entrepreneurship promotion.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.15) The government has set an ambitious target of eliminating single-use plastic by 2022. What are the measures taken by the government towards achieving this goal? Also, critically analyze whether banning the use of plastic is a sustainable solution to this problem or not. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Single-use Plastic refers to the plastic used in the packaging or as disposables which are not used again. It comprises around 26% of the total plastic usage.

Challenges of Single-use Plastic

1) Marine litter wherein microplastics & micro beads are entering the marine ecosystem.

2) Bio accumulation & bio magnification leads to harmful effects on health.

3) Choking of drains could lead to ~~worst~~ poor sewerage.

4) Problem of non-degradation of the plastic waste.

5) Increase in standards of living have further led to higher demand for plastics.

Measures taken by Govt.

1) Plastic Waste Management Rules

- prescribe minimum thickness of 50 microns
- registration of street vendors who can engage in single-use plastic
- extended producers responsibility to promote recycling.
- Petroducers Responsibility organisation to promote organised recycling industry.
- Use of plastics in road building

2) Waste to Energy plants to promote incineration of the waste.

3) Behavioural change through 'fee for plastic' schemes or 'take-back' which provide incentives for recycling.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Banning the use of plastic is not the solution as -

i) It would lead to industry going underground.

ii) There is no immediate alternative to plastic.

iii) Loss of jobs could lead to political challenge.

iv) Poses challenge to FMCG industries.

Thus an outright ban would not help in reducing single-use plastic. There is need to promote consumer awareness towards alternatives like bamboo & promote R&D for finding superior alternates.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.16) The Draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2020 has attracted heavy criticism from environmentalists and several sections of civil society. Discuss the necessity and shortcomings of the draft EIA Notification 2020.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to UNEP, EIA is defined as the process which provides costs and benefits of a project on environment before it is undertaken.

EIA Notification (Draft) 2020 Provisions

1) It provides for 3 categories of projects - A, B1 and B2.

2) A & B1 require EIA project appraisal.

3) It increases exemptions for linear projects like pipeline and 'other strategic sectors'

4) Public consultation period has been reduced to 40 days from 45 days and public hearing to 20 days from 30 days.

5) The project undertaking companies need to provide report every year instead of 6 months.

6) Provision for compensation to be provided in case of EIA violation.

Advantages

1) It provides definition to 'polluted area', 'protected areas' etc.

2) It aims at improving ease of doing business.

3) It could lead to smoother functioning & reduce delays in project.

Criticisms

1) It reduces the consultation period which could lead to poor / sub optimal dialogue with stakeholders.

2) Compensation provision provides for 'ex post' clearance which makes the EIA process redundant.

3) 'Other strategic sector' give wide discretionary powers to the govt.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

4) Border areas include 100 km from border. This could hamper also all the north eastern region and its bio diversity

5) Increase in lease period for mining operations could lead to irreversible impact.

Thus, there is a need to take all stakeholders in confidence so that economics is not given priority over environment. There is a need to promote sustainable development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.17) Highlighting the key features of National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2015-2020, discuss the relevance of biotechnology in development of new vaccines. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Biotechnology refers to the use of biological organisms and related technological products which help in improving quality of life.

Importance of biotechnology in development of new vaccines

1) Technologies like CRISPR could allow for precision medicine. wherein the affected parts are targetted directly.

2) Tissue culture synthesis helps in trying the immunity response of selected candidates.

3) It could also help in changing the germline genome which could help in eradicating diseases.

4) Genome Sequencing projects like Genome India Project could help in providing insights about

the biological makeup of a community and thus provide specific medicines.

5) Proper mapping of micro gut bacterias could also help in development of new research for vaccine development

6) Bio sensors could allow in assessing the response of a vaccine.

Thus there is a need to promote biotechnology.

Features of National Biotechnology Development Strategy

1) Promoting Bulk Drug Parks in India with grant of 1000 crore / park.

2) Initiating 'Medical Devices Park' to promote biotechnology.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

3) Expediting support to industries through IPR and seamless certification.

4) Increasing industry-academia linkages.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.18) "Disaster management is not just a contingency measure to manage a crisis, but a long drawn, sustained and well-planned effort". In the light of guidelines of NDMAs discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of cyclones in coastal areas. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Cyclones are low pressure areas formed in the oceans which are characterised by heavy rainfall, destructive winds and storm surges.

Vulnerability of Indian Coastline

1) Indian peninsular is prone to cyclones from both Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.

2) Shallow continental shelf could lead to higher storm surges.

3) Highly populated coastal cities like Kolkata could face challenge. eg. Cyclone Amphan

4) Fishing vessels and fisherman community face threat to life.

5) Saline water intrusion & damages to geomorphology features like beaches also pose threat.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

NDMA guidelines for cyclone

1) The approach needs to proactive rather than reactive.

2) Setting up of Early Warning Systems to provide information.

3) Air probing of the potential should be carried out.

4) Structural measures should be taken -

- building of shelters for rehabilitation & rescue
- providing motorable roads which improve access.
- soil embankments so that soil salinisation doesn't occurs.

5) Information communication through National Disaster Communication Infrastructure.

6) Improving coastal zone management

- plantations should be promoted to reduce the impact of cyclones.

- Mangroves should be increased which could as bio shields

7) Integrated relief + response measures should be undertaken so that the normalcy could be ensured in lesser time.

These measures could help us in mitigating disaster of cyclone and achieving Sendai Framework targets of reduced mortality, loss etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.19) Explain the nexus between terrorism, organized crime and money laundering. Also, elaborate upon the difference in objectives and methodology of organized crime syndicates and terrorist organizations. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Terrorism is understood as the act of instilling fear among people through violence for promoting their own interests. eg. religion based terrorism like ISIS aims at establishing a caliphate.

Organised Crime, on the other hand, refers to a centralised organisation with definite hierarchy which commits crime for pecuniary monetary benefits. eg. Narcotics smuggler

Money Laundering refers to the act of cleaning money earned through illegal activities and introducing it in the formal economy. eg. Hawala transactions.

Nexus between Terrorism, Money Laundering & Orga. Crime

- Organised Crime groups engage in terror activities like kidnapping, murders etc. to promote themselves. eg. Daud Ibrahim gang in Bombay.

- Organised crime also uses money laundering to invest their money in real estate, stocks, funding political parties etc.

- Terrorist organisations also use organised crimes like gun running, narcotics etc. to support themselves financially. eg. Golden Crescent in Pakistan, Afghan supports terrorist organisation.

- Through front organisations, terrorist organisations launder money. eg. Urban Naxals channelising funds.

- Money laundering often involves money earned through activities like ransom, drug smuggling etc.

- Thus these three reinforce each other.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Organised Crime	Terrorist Org.
- Objective: is to earn money through illegal activities.	Objective: could be state power (eg. Left Wing extremism), or separatism (insurgency) or religious fundamentalism..
- Methodology: ransom, fake currency, Hawala, drugs smuggling etc.	- Methods - bomb blasting, lone wolf attack etc
- Its effect could be reversed if captured / investigated.	- It has very deep impact - loss of lives is not replaceable..

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.20) Since the adoption of National Cyber Security Policy 2013, the technologies, platforms, threats, services and aspirations have changed tremendously. Analyze the adequacy of current institutional apparatus to deal with cyber security threats. Is there a need for the formulation of a new National Cyber Security Strategy? Justify.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The technological ecosystem is rapidly changing which poses new threats to cyber space as well as internal security.

Technological Changes

1) Rise of crypto currency which supports illicit activities. eg. Bitcoin.

2) End-to-end encryption promotes secure communication leading terrorist activities as well.

3) Darknet has emerged as a place for recruitment as well as trading in drugs, exotic illegal products.

4) Rise of cyber espionage like Pegasus, D track, Wannacry etc.

5) Challenges to cyber physical ecosystem especially critical infra like nuclear plants

6) Mass surveillance using social media accounts & data analytics. eg. Cambridge Analytica

Inadequacy of existing cyber security Policy

1) Reliance on IT Act, IPC etc. which donot provide for ~~cyb~~ dark net or cryptocurrency

2) Lack of privacy law leads to surveillance and exploitation of data.

3) Inadequate manpower to deal with rising cyber threat. especially borderless threats.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

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Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
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3 ..... ☐	.....
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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.